#### Amusements.

AMBERG THEATRE-2-Der Millionenbauer-8:15-Koe nig's Befehl and 1,733 Thi, 225 Sgr. ACADEMY-2-8-Country Circus. BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8-The Lien Tamer. BIJOU THEATRE-2-8:15-Incog. CASINO-2-8:15-Uncle Celestin. CHICKERING HALL-2:30-Concert COLUMBUS THEATRE-S 15-The Still Alaim.
DALY'S THEATRE-2-S 15-The Forestera.
EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus. FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-2-8-Blue Jeans GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-The Namine'.

GARDEN THEATRE-2-8-Beau Brummell HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-8-The Last of the Hogan HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S:15-Lady Barter and Nance

HERAMANN'S THEATRE-2-8:15-6: HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-8-30-A
Trip to Chicatown.
KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-S-Vaudeville.

LENOX LYCEUM-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Food Expost LYCEUM TREATRE-2-8:15-Mer y Gothum. MUSIC HALL-2-Mountains of the Moon. NEW PARK THEATRE-2-8 15-Tuxede NIBLO'S GARDEN-2-8-A Bad Penny, Uncle Dan an

A Bric-a-Brae Shop.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE-2-8:15-The English Rose. PALMER'S THEATRE-2-Scrap of Paper-S-The I SPANDARD THEATRE-2 8-Fritz in Ireland.

STAR THEATRE-2-8:15-For Money. Y PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville. THALIA THEATRE-2-Elne Leichte Person-8-Madam UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-A Modern Match

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ROLL TOP DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE, Great Variety of Style and Price T. G. Sellew No. 111 Fuiton-st., N. Y.

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# New-Bork Daily Cribana FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1892.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It is said that Chancellor von Caprivi the Primary Education Lill. - The anniversary of the establishment of the Commune was ce ebrated in Paris; and the anniversary of the Revo lution of 1848, in Perlin; there was another plot against the Czer's life. - It was decided at the miners' conference in London that the men should hereafter work only five days a week. Lasker won the first prize in the London Chess Tournament, with Mason second, and Lozan th rt. Congress.-Foth houses in session. Senate

The Venezuelan arbitration treaty was considered in executive session: the proceedings on July Woods's conformation was made public, = House: There was a colloquy between Messrs Williams and Walk'r concerning the latter's

Domestic .- The New-York City Street Cleanin bill was reported to the Senate; the Assembly ordered ninety-three bills to third reading The Michigan Prohibition Convention adopted platform against fusion. - The Supreme Court of Connecticut decided the case of the State against Controller Staub in the State's favor. The new British steel clipper ship Win dermere went ashore in the storm at Deal Beach N. J.: the crew were taken off by the breeches buoy. —— Senator Hill reached Augusta, Ga., on his Southern trip. —— Charles J. Vande-poele, an electrician and inventor, died in Lynn. City and Suburban.-Judge Isaac H. Maynard's defence to the charges of misconduct in the recent Senate steal was made public. \_\_\_\_ The heavies snowfall of the season delayed traffic considerably Frederic R. Condert won a victory in the Manhattan Club election, - Several ba-Indians were arrested on their return from Europe by United States soldiers. - Stocks extremel dull without much change in prices. Reading was weak, although the coal deal may not be dis

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day; Clearing possibly preceded by a little rain or snow; slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 32 degrees: lowest, 26; average, 29 3-4.

Not everything is lovely in the Democratic bousehold at Albany. Some of the little wouldbe bosses are in revolt against the real big bosses and owing to the small majorities in both house these men are in a position to make trouble. In order to bring them around there must be deals and compremises, in default of which some favored party schemes will go to the wall. Even Osborne, who occupies a seat to which he has no shadow of either legal or moral claim, has struck for the appointment of his son to some good office. Audacity could no further go.

Governor Flower has set up a new standard by which to guide his official conduct. It is not so elaborate or so skilfully phrased as his recent pronouncement in which he went out of the way to make a thrust at the public press. The nedeliverance consists of three simple words-" I want it !"-and it will not be found in any State paper. It was addressed to an Assemblyman who asked the Governor why he intended to sign a certain bill. "I want it!" replied Mr. Flower. There you have the measure of the man. His personal feelings are the gauge and guide of his public actions. "I want it!" de-serves and will have a place beside "Rats!"

In spite of Senator Hill's attempts at bull as the House Committee on Elections voted

to act upon the committee's report?

could have delayed the matter at least until the plainly too willing to aid the conspiracy. Of job through the courts, but the people may as | Karl Marx. well understand that their interests have been betrayed by the Park Board-that the appointed defenders of the Park have surrendered their trust to its enemies.

#### MAYNARD'S DEFENCE,

Judge Maynard has been stormed out of his citadel of "dignified silence." In order to forestall the action of the Bar Association, he has addressed a letter to the Chief Judges of the two branches of the Court of Appeals, arrogantly remarking that they "represent the only body which could with any propriety expect a state ment" from him, as if they and not the people were sovereign in the State of New-York.

Maynard's defence rests on three allegations, and each is either false or irrelevant. He says that the stipulation entered into on December 7 by the counsel for both sides of the controversy forbade the proceeding before Judge Barnaid, by which the true returns from Dutchess County were ascertained and forwarded to Albany. This is not even specious. The stipulation was made after Judge Edwards had granted his order forbidding the State Canvassers to canvass the Myiod certificate and ordering them to canvass the true return thereafter to be sent to them by order of the court.

Fursman's stay. That stay was vacated on December 19 by Judge Cullen, at Brooklyn, before whom it was returnable, and the vacating order was filed in the County Clerk's office not after. but before, 5 o'clock on the afternoon of December 21. It is sheer felly for Maynard to deny this fact. It was fully established in the ntempt proceeding.

Judge Maynard's third defence is the weak est of all. He says he took the return, but he did it as the Controller's counsel. Is there any fool so dull as to suppose that an act which would be crime in a principal becomes innocent when done by an agent or attorney?

The whole defence is subterfuge and nonsense It will not stand a moment in the presence of Judge Cullen's decision. That clear and honest declaration presents at Maynard a bayonet-point whichever way he turns. That Dutchess corlificate was in Controller Wemple's office for one single, definite, statutory purpose-to be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of State. It was in transit. It was on its way to a cerain destiny provided for it by law. It was one of three certificates sent to Albany to be placed before the Board of State Canvassers as witnesses of the true and valid action of the County Canvassers of Dutchess County. The law ordained that three of these certificates should be forwarded for the very purpose of providing a guarantee against such wicked crimes as Maynard now confesses. The ultimate destiny of all the may risign, and that there is a partial crisis in through the office of the Secretary of State. I will with the State of New-York. Nominate certificates is the Board of State Canvassers. the Prussian Cabinet, due to disagreement about | One of them goes to him directly, one to the quiring those officers to send the copy they rereive at once to the Secretary, to be by him filed, and at the proper time placed before the State Canvassers as the information on which they shall issue a certificate of election.

This fact established, in confessing that he intercepted that return and took it out of the Controller's office so that it could not complete its lawful errand and serve its lawful purpose Maynard confesses everything. No explanation of how he took it or why, no argument as to its legal status, no such silly plea as that he was the Controller's counsel, can in the slightest do gree mitigate his crime. To say that a stipulation of counsel could stand against a decree of the court, or that Maynard had the right to pe form an act of indement on the validity of a judicial mandate, and to direct it to be disre garded or prevent its orderly result, is to make his conduct blacker and more shameful. His de fence is a confession, and by the honor and conscience of the people whom he outraged and now insults he shall be rebuked.

## THE PRUSSIAN CRISIS.

The Pressian Cabinet crisis, which is reported in Berlin dispatches to-day and which may be destined to result in the resignation of Chancellor Caprivi, has been brewing for some time past and will create little surprise among those who have followed the recent course of events in Germany. The source of trouble is the new Education bill, a measure devised by Emperor William for the purpose of arresting the spread of agnosticism, which he regards as practically ynonymous with Socialism. It provides for the compulsory religious instruction of all those who attend the elementary schools without regard to the wishes of parents. The Emperor is resolved that every Prussian who does not happen to be a Catholic shall be educated as a Protestant belonging to one or another of certain designated sects. In one word he seeks, by act of Parliament and Imperial decree, to enforce religion. which he looks upon as the strongest support of the monarchical system.

The bill, which was framed by the Emperor himself without consultation with any of his constitutional advisers except the Minister of Public Worship and of Education, has aroused widespread opposition throughout the kingdom. The Prossians regard it as a distinct encroachment on the liberty of conscience and freedom of religious belief guaranteed to them by Frederick the Great, who in a memorable proclama- armaments, but systematic efforts also have been tion decreed that his subjects should enjoy the right to select their own particular methods of getting into Heaven. The bill even aroused op- army has remained hopelessly behind the standposition among the members of the Cabinet itself, the Minister of Finance, M. Miquel, being especially pronounced in his objections to the measure. Indeed, when Chancellor Caprivi, have felt that their energy was rusting in the blindly obedient to the wishes of his Imperial master, declared some weeks ago in submitting the bill to the Landtag that the Government would consent to no modification of it, and that ular arm of the fighting services, so that canit would have to be accepted as it stood, M. Miquel immediately placed his resignation in the hands of the Emperor.

William, however, declined to accept his resignation. For M. Miquel is the strongest

course, there is still opportunity to frustrate this Revolutionist of 1848 and the former disciple of in military circles throughout the country.

A PLEDGE "WITH A STRING ON 1"." There was a breezy air of ownership in fee simple in the Delegate Hunter's pledge to the Birmingham meeting of the vote of the State of New-York for the Democratic party. It was a promise apparently without conditions: the liberal gift of a free-hearted, generous man out of his own personal possessions, who neither asked nor expected anything in return. There is ground, though, for a reasonable suspicion that in the inmost recesses of the Delegate Hunter's moral consciousness he did harbor a quite important antecedent condition to the fulfilment of the pledge. This suspicion doubtless lurked in the minds of most of his hearers; in the minds of many it probably amounted to a conviction. For everybody knew what Mr. Hill's business was. He was not stumping the South for the Democratic party. He is not so ignorant of the laws of trade as to go into the business of carrying coals to Newcastle on so large a scale. The Democratic party in Mississippi and Georgia is not in much need of stump-speeches setting forth the pressing need of unity and organization. It is already so thoroughly united and perfectly organized that whoever undertakes to vote against it has to run a guantlet of doublebarrelled guns. Mr. Hill is not racked with by Emans on December 21 in disregard of Judge anxiety lest the Democrats should lose Mississippi and Georgia. His solicitude is not for the great Democratic party about which he talks so glibly; it relates entirely to the choice of that party for President. He was down there hunting delegates. And the pledge he made " had a string to it."

The reading between the lines of the Delegate Hunter's promise is that he himself, being the undisputed owner of the electoral vote as abundantly proved by everything that has happened of a political nature in the State for the last six months, can give that vote to the Democratic candidate, provided that candidate be David B. Hill. It was not necessary to state the condition in words. It was apparent in all the circumstances and surroundings; in the emptiness of his meaningless talk, his sinuous meandering along the edges of dangerous topics, his careful avoidance of controverted questions, his blarney about "historic" places, and his flapdeadle about "the disturbances" which histor has dignified with the name of a Civil War. Al these, and the appearance, manner and behavior of the man himself, proclaimed his mission and disclosed his purpose. His business related not to the election, but to the nomination, of President. He was not firing the Southern heart for the Democratic party or its candidates; that, as he could not help knowing, would have been a gates; delegates, and nothing else. And what the Presidential election. he meant, and everybody understood he meant, was: "I have demonstrated that I can do what me for President and I pledge you its electoral sanction by a rich and prosperous New-England note for the candidate."

was the State of New-York so absolutely that he can promise its electoral vote to any man any party with such confidence and assurance Since when have the voters of this State s bound themselves to him and his control that he can slip them into his carpet-bag with a bundle of windy speeches to go South and trade n? By what authority does this hunter of delegates, bidding for a Presidential nomination, openly offer thirty-six electoral votes and the suffrages of a majority of a million and a half of free citizens? "Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed that he is grown so great True, he has had a political career without paraltel in the history of the country. He has acomplished what no other man ever had the audacity to undertake. He has prostituted all the powers of the Executive ; has used both the appointing and the pardoning power to pollute the criminals and held out inducements to crime, and simply by riding roughshod over law and justice, public morals and public decency, has established himself in what appears to be not merely leadership, but absolute control, of his party; of the party that gave its candidate for Governor nearly 50,000 majority. He is clearly at the top. At the dizzy, ticklish top. Top of his own party; but is it the top of the State; of a million and a half of voters? He manifestly thinks so for he is openly trading on it.

So thinking he has made his bid for the Presidential nomination; a pledge "with a string t it." But what a spectacle is presented to the free people of a great State when an unscrupulous politician, whose entry into politics began with buying votes at two dollars apiece behind a barn. whose training was in the school of William M. Tweed, and whose latest achievements have been constituous only for the most audacious and un blushing villany, has the assurance to go through the country dangling their thirty-six electoral votes on a string to eatch delegates with.

# A SENSIBLE ARMY REFORM.

The establishment of a Bureau of Information which Secretary Elkins deserves to be heartily commended. Army efficers have been complaining for ten years that the interests of the military service have been neglected while those of the Navy have engressed the attention of legislators and the press. Not only has a new fleet been designed with improved models, engines and made to keep every branch of the service in line with naval progress in Europe. Meanwhile the ards of European military science. With inferior arms, old-time tactics, and a lack of modern methods of organization, ambitious officers backwoods where they were condemned to police duty over Indian reservations. The Navy has become during the last decade the more popdidates for Annapolis outnumber those for West Point. Army officers have regretted keenly this decline of prestige, and have earnestly desired the adoption of measures for restoring the efficiency of the military service. Secretary Elkins's

credit for disregarding partisanship in making the bill of not. But meanwhile pop- itary information; the distribution of maps, dental nor necessary. They mean that the men their decision though in truth its result of the bill deliberated discriminated their decision, though, in truth, the testimony who drafted the measure, which is now in the monographs, books and other publications among who drafted the bill deliberately discriminated hands of a Parliamentary committee, has in- army officers; correspondence with State au- against rural New-York. ed by the interests of his party. Now will the creared to such a degree-more than three-quarthorities and militia officers respecting the or-House display equal fairness when the time comes ters of the population, it is believed, being in ganization and equipment of the National Guard; opposition—that the Emperor, finding that there and the preparation of plans for the mobilization honest one. Possibly the marines are impressed would be no possibility of carrying the bill and transportation of militia and volunteers, and by what they say. The indecent haste of the Governor in the through the Landtag in its present condition, for the concentration of the military forces at matter of the speed-road in Central Park has has at length reluctantly agreed to such changes strategic points. This is a comprehensive base TO ENCOURAGE CHARITABLE BEQUESTS. and modifications as completely deprive it of of operations which embraces all improvement Park Board. These men hold the position of the power to fulfil the purposes for which it was and progress in the art of war. It provides not Laws of the Assembly on Thursday that descrives trustees. They are in honor and duty bound originally framed. Inasmuch as Chancellor only for systematic reports upon the manufactto protect the parks and hand them over un- Caprivi, acting in deference to his master's comharmed to their successors. Any two of these mands, had pledged himself to the Diet that no equipments of all kinds at home and abroad, but this State as to bequests and devises made to men could have won the gratitude of the city alterations would be tolerated in the bill, he may also for practical demonstrations of methods of trustees for certain specific purposes conform to by opposing this flagrant outrage. The excuse determine that his only henorable course is to mobilization, concentration of military forces in that they were commanded is not valid. They resign. In that case it is probable that the emergencies, and preparations for conducting itable Uses. It provides, in effect, that no gift, man who would be called upon to succeed war on a large scale. It will also serve as the grant, bequest or devise to religious, charitable voice of the people could be heard. They were him as Prime Minister of Prussia and as Chan-connecting link between the Army and the Nacellor of the Empire would be M. Miquel, the ex-tional Guard, and will facilitate unity of action

If the Chilian complications had resulted differently, and it had been necessary to reinforce the fleet with an army, there would have been glaring evidence of lack of preparation and want of organization. A thousand details which had never received deliberate thought and attention would have required immediate settlement; and delay, inaction and mismanagement would have followed. The United States, while maintaining Mr. Ogden and others for the public benefit could a small army of barely more than 20,000 men. has no ambition for rivalling the military Powers of Europe with their costly establishments and enormous barracks. It prefers to provide generously for the Union velerans of its Civil War rather than to squander millions upon standing armies and overweighted armaments. Yet it cannot afford to be entirely unmindful of the progress of military science, nor to neglect essent al precautions for mobilizing, arming, drilling, concentrating and transporting large bodies of troops in sudden emergencies. The Bureau of Information will have an important function | This bill should be passed. in promoting discussion and forming military opinion on these practical questions. It will improve the morale and raise the prestige of the service. Secretary Elkins has displayed enlightened judgment in introducing this bureau.

A WARNING TO RHODE ISLAND, "The New-York World" warns Rhode Island Republican and Independent voters of the use which its party will make of a Democratic victory in their State in April. It publishes this frantic appeal for a vigorous Democratic canvass in that State:

Let us carry Rhode Island. It is the only State which holds an election before the National Convention. It has never been carried by the Democrats in Freddential year. An unprecedented triumph nex month would send a thrill of enthusiasm through the hole Democracy from Maine to California, It would be hailed as the foretunner of the great victory which ma be a bleved next fall. It would invite every Democrat put forth his best and every effort. It would bea dismay into the ranks of the opposition. Let us do it.

That is a distinct notice served upon the citiens of Rhode Island that the spring election, if carried by the Democrats, will encourage the party to hope for victory all along the line in November. If careless and indifferent voters in that State have fancied that the effect of the April election will be local and unimportant, they ought not to be deceived any longer. A Democratic victory there will be hailed by "The World' and by the press of its party generally as a forerunner of the triumph of Democracy throughout the Union. Whatever may be the individual preferences of voters for a quiet contest on State and local issues, they are forced by the aggressive attitude of the Democratic work of supercrogation. He was after dele- party to regard their canvass as the prologue to

Whatever Democratic success in April may mean, when judged by the platform of the State Convention, it will be interpreted as a direct community of the policies of the Democratic policies is Free Silver; another is Free Trade Are the citizens of Rhode Island prepared to overturn the financial and economic systems of the country? Do they desire to have their own prosperous industries thrown into disorder by tariff agitation and silver inflation? If they are opposed to these policies, their duties and responsibilities are clear. They must secure the eletion of the Republican State ticket and the return of Mr. Aldrich to the United States Senate.

THE CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT. The Democratic bosses at Albany are anxious to induce the people to believe that the bill reapportioning the Congressional districts is not a gerrymander. This is natural, but the trouble is that it is only necessary for a person of intelligence to examine the measure to discover that these bosses have turned out a piece of sench and overawe the judiciary, has promoted work which was conceived and born in Demoeratic partisanship. The bill was drafted with two aims in view; first, to make as many districts as possible Democratic and as few districts as possible Republican; second, to do handsome y by the city at the expense of the country, and by the eastern end of the State at the expense of the western. Is such a bill likely to go through? Th

Democratic members of the Legislature representing country districts may be willing to lend themselves to any scheme, regardless of its injustice, which is designed to do the Republicar party a bad turn. But we fancy that they will not take kindly to the proposition embodied in the bill, that it is proper to sacrifice "the hayseeds" for the benefit of their brethren who dwell in cities; to subtract from the political power and prestige of the interior and add to the political power and prestige of the metropolitan districts. In fact, the Democrats of the western part of the State have already begun to find fault with the bill. The most influential of their organs, "The Buffalo Courier," is dissatisfied because the proposed reapportionment does not give Erie two representatives, although that county has ample population to make two Conin the War Department is a practical reform for gressional quotas. After asking the pertinent question, "Are not our rights as good as those of citizens in the eastern part of the State?" i proceeds to remark: "There is no justice in giving New-York an excessive representation on the ground that her population is increasing, and at the same time making Buffalo accept a deficient representation when in fact Buffalo is growing at a more rapid rate per cent than New-York. Buffalo is getting big enough to claim her full rights in this and other matters and should do so."

We may be sure that as the discussion on the bill proceeds "The Courier's" question will be sharply put by not a few other interior counties besides Erie-" Are not our rights as good as those of citizens in the eastern part of the State?" And if the Democratic bosses concede that the rights of no one section of the Commonwealth are superior to those of another see tion, then these counties, following up their first query, may be expected to ask more specific They will want to know-having regard to the maintenance of the balance of powerif it is fair to give New-York and Brooklyn be

both the commercial and industrial classes and a Bureau of Information similar to the one which | want to know if it is fair that the average number of the Very York City districts accordance with the approved Hill method. The votes in the commercial and industrial classes and a Bureau of Information similar to the one which ber of voters in the New-York City districts ber of voters in the New-York City districts accordance with the approved Hill method. The votes in the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the committee was covered to educate naval officers and to keep the covered to educate naval officers and to keep the covered to educate naval officers and to keep the covered to educate naval officers and to keep the covered to educate naval officers and to keep the covered to educate naval officers and to keep the covered to educate naval officers and to keep the covered to educate naval officers and to keep the covered to educate naval officers and to keep the covered to educate naval officers and to keep the covered to educate naval officers and to keep the covered to educate naval officers and to keep the covered to educate naval officers and to keep the vote in the committee was seven to one, several members being absent, the advances made by should be only 171,376—the basis of representation. The Emperor urged him to postpone them conversant with the advances made by should be only 171,376—the basis of representations are supported in the conversant with the advances made by should be only 171,376—the basis of representations are supported in the conversant with the advances made by should be only 171,376—the basis of representations are supported in the conversant with the advances made by should be only 171,376—the basis of representations are supported in the conversant with the advances made by should be only 171,376—the basis of representations are supported in the conversant with the advances made by should be only 171,376—the basis of representations are supported in the conversant with the advances made by should be only 171,376—the basis of representations are supported in the conversant with the advances made by should be only 171,376—the basis of representations are supported in the conversant with the advances made by should be only 171,376—the basis of representations are supported in the conversant with the advances made by should be only 171,376—the basis of representations are supported in the conversant with the advances made by should be only 171,376—the basis of representations are supported in the conversant with the advances made by should be only 171,376—the basis of representations are supported in the conversant with the advances made by should be only 171,376—the basis of representations are supported in the conversant with the advances made by should be only 171,376—the basis of representations are supported in the conversant with the conv members being absent; the one vote for Rock-well was cast by Mr. Gillespie, of Pennsylvania. Until it was seen whether there was any possibility of modifying the bill or not. This M. The Democrats on the committee are entitled to

Nevertheless, Democratic statesmen are going

be valid under the laws of this State, shall be invalid because of the indefiniteness or uncertainty of the persons named as beneficiaries. If a trustee is named, the title rests for the purposes of the trust in such trustee; otherwise in the Supreme Court. The Attorney-General is authorized to represent beneficiaries in cases in

which the persons to be benefited are uncertain. If such a law had been upon the statute books a few years ago the noble bequests of Mr. Tilden. not have been nullified, through the avarice of contesting heirs. It will continue to be the case, as it has been, that wealthy testators will desire to leave to trustees great estates to be devoted to certain public and benevolent uses, but will be deterred by the fate that has overtaken similar purposes under our law, as the Court of Appeals has declared it to exist in this State. The English statute has worked only beneficent ends, and there appears to be no good reason why the people of this State should longer be deprived of the advantages of a similar law.

These March snowstorms have been pretty well

developed specimens of their kind, and have come a little more abundantly than usual at this time of year, perhaps; but they can hardly be regarded is extraordinary. They serve, however, to emphasize, by contrast, the curious deficiencies of some of the earlier winter months, both this season and in some recent years. Whatever be the cause of these meteorological eccentricities, it will be observed that it seems to operate only in November, December, January and February, while from March to October the weather is practically free from any special interference being now a little warmer and now a little colder than the normal, with something like impartiality. Still, the winter which, astronomically speaking, closes to-night, has been less peculiar than some of its immediate predecessors. March, up to date, has averaged about four degrees colder than usual, at least hereabouts, with about the normal precipitation; February was drier than usual, but only to a slight extent warmer than it should be; and January was a wet month, and a trifle colder than normal. Only December, with an average daily temperature excess of ten degrees, was notably unlike what precedent leads one to expect. Gradually we seem to be working back to our oldtime standards. It may prove, ere long, that our climate has shown merely a temporary aberration, not a permanent change.

"The London Standard" has printed a fairly just article, frankly confessing that it can "see no chance for the seal surviving, no matter what may be laid down as to the ownership of Behring Sea, unless a close time and a restriction on pelagic sealing in early summer are enforced." means, taken with its context, that so far as "The Standard" understands the facts it sustains the American contention as to the necessity of large restrictions. Lord Salisbury's present course, when his countrymen properly apprehend it, will not have their countenance.

Among the eight stupid and incompetent jurors who voted for the acquittal of the murderer tate to condemn the wise and commendable action of Judge Andrews in refusing to admit Webste. to bail. Judge Andrews's comments on this case were carefully weighed, were just and penetrating. it is clear that if the trial would have been be fore Judge Andrews in Oyer and Terminer the charge to the jury would have been very different in tone, spirit and tendency from that which was actually delivered. The Judge who tried Webster fell into lamentable errors when he delared that this was a "bailable case" after the disagreement of the jury. Judge Andrews pre sented the most convincing reasons possible why Webster ought not to be admitted to bail. The most vigilant scrutiny should be applied to the panel when Webster comes up again for trial, and the utmost pains be taken that no more mushy persons like the eight who voted to acquit Webster shall gain access to the jury box,

Just as might have been expected. Now the 14th Regiment, of Brooklyn, following in the footsteps of the 13th and 23d, wants more money for its new armory. A modest \$100,000 it thinks will be sufficient. Instead of costing less than \$1,000,000, it is extremely probable that the three new armories now being erected in Brooklyn will swallow up more than \$1,500,000 before they

Congressman Bailey, of Texas, announces that he will insist on the presence of a quorum in the House whenever a bill is to be passed. Those Texas men need repressing. Look, at the trouble Kilgore made in the last Congress. Then Mills went off in a huff at the beginning of this session because he didn't get the Speakership, to which the "logic of the situation" entitled him. And now, just as the Democrats have found out how to keep business going on, Bailey insists on a quorum every time. Bailey should take a lesson or two from the Hon. Timothy J. Campbell respecting the Constitution of the United States.

Some oversanguine Democrats are talking about the possibility of electing a President without the id of New-York. They may come to a realizing sense by-and-by that the Empire State is not yet a back number, as they fondly imagine.

## PERSONAL.

General Armstrong, who so far recovered from his stroke of paralysis in Boston a few weeks ago as to be able to return to Hampton, continues to gain in strength. He goes about a great deal now in a wheel chair. Spurgeon's private secretary, J. W. Harrild, denies

that the words used on the great preacher's coffin really were his last words, as they purport to be. 1 have fought a good fight, I have finished my course lave lought a good light, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, " is the inscription. Such a declaration, Mr. Harrild says, would not have been in accordance with the Caristian humility of his pastor. Mr. Spurgeon, at the beginning of his illness, said to Mr. Harrild one day: "My work is done;" but in the latter part of his illness his was nearly always unconscious, and was unable to give any word of farewell.

Miss Ada C. Sweet, of Chicago, at one time United States Pension Agent, is forming a street-cleaning lengue. Her aim is to secure 1,000 volunteer inspectors, all of her own sex, among whom the street are to be divided; and the organization is to co-op-rate with the municipal authorities.

Mrs John Weaver, now living in Chicago, is thought to be, with one exception, the only living child of a Revolutionary soldler. Her father, William Warringon, says "The Inter Ocean," was a life-guard o the House Committee on Elections voted in favor of unseating Hill's close friend and in the Administration. He is a financier of order is a long step in the direction of improved tween them fifteen of the districts, the whole of the thirty-four. They will also staff. Mrs. Weaver in the strongest cleancy of the minitary service. Secretary Elkins's if it is fair to give New-York and Brooklyn becomes the fifteen of the districts, the whole of the minitary service. Secretary Elkins's if it is fair to give New-York and Brooklyn becomes the fifteen of the districts, the whole of the minitary service. Secretary Elkins's if it is fair to give New-York and Brooklyn becomes the fifteen of the districts, the whole of the minitary service. Secretary Elkins's if it is fair to give New-York and Brooklyn becomes the fifteen of the districts, the whole of the minitary service. Secretary Elkins's if it is fair to give New-York and Brooklyn becomes the fifteen of the districts, the whole of the fifteen of the districts, the whole of the fifteen of the districts. The whole of the fifteen of the districts is the staff. The fifteen of the districts is the staff of the fifteen of the districts. The whole of the fifteen of the districts is the staff of the fifteen of the districts. The whole of the fifteen of the districts is the staff of the fifteen of the districts. The whole of the fifteen of the fifteen of the districts is the staff of the fifteen of the f

wife, and was born in 1805. She remembers incident of the war of 1812-114.

Queen Margaret of Italy, though somewhat in clined toward emboupoint, is neverticless a bea tiful woman even yet. It is said that on the day of her marriage (in 1808), when receiving the foreign ambassators and ministers, she spoke to each of them in their bwn language, she is highly edu-cated and has a special taste for literature. In public she always shows perfect tact and taste, and she is very popular and respected by all her subjects.

Mr. H. E. Krehbiel will lecture at Harvard and Brown universities, Smith College and other New England institutions of learning, within the next week or ten days, on the history of musical instru-ments, and especially the development of the modern pianoforte from the harpsichord of the seventeenta century.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The fallure of the potato crop created a general panic in a little Pennsylvania town several years ago arbitant figure and there was distress through all the neighboring county. The keeper of the only hotel solomon Hanks, was vexed and troubled. He feared to drive away his patrons by raising the price of board, yet his profits were hardly large enough to keep his family. He began to cut down expenses, and the first thing that had to go was his free omnibus. For several months that crazy old vehicle carried the following sign: "Owing to the high price of potatoes, guests must pay a fare of 25 cents to ride in this bus. S. Hanks."

He was a charming young Scotchman coming to tids country on a Cunarder, and he delighted two Boston people, after they found out whom he meant, by his pealess of the poetry of "Roo-sell Low-ell," prnocuneing the "ow" as in "cow." But it was not until he began to talk of the "biglow Papers" that they dreamed who his poet was.—(Boston Transcript. "The Boston Transcript" thinks it has solved the

problem of getting men to go to church. "If it were the fashion," it says, "for men to wear cocked hats and plumes,-such as are affected by Knights Templars, for example-and they were permitted to wear ther in indoor assemblies, it is just possible that men would enjoy church-going quite as much as the women do."

enjoy church-going quite as much as the women do."

This recalls an odd dialogue which the Listener heard the other day in Winter-st. An Italian there has a little candy stand at which he sells confectionery surprisingly cheap. One of his piles of chocolate candy bears the placard, "10 cents a pound." A benevolent-looking old lady, in gold-bowed spectacles, came along, peered curiously over the Italian's wares and looked hard at the sign which stated that the candy was to be sold at 10 cents a pound. She was astonished at its cheapness, and exclaimed:

"The ident':"
"Dey are dear?" echoed the Italian, indignantly. "By golly, yet you thika, you? You thika we sell 'em live centa poun'!"—(Boston Transcript.

A little Boston girl complains because she can't find anything about the dates of the aurora in the ainmanacs.

One Man Who Could Rend It.—Literary Editor—Here is a mass of manuscript that is utterly undecipherable. I can't make out a word.

Manuging Editor—What name is signed to it!
Literary Editor—What name is signed to it!
Literary Editor—Why didn't you say so at first!
(To assistant) Send this manuscript upstairs to old Blobbs, the typo who used to work on The New-York Tribune, and write a double-leaded announcement that a poem from the pen of Joaquin Miler has been received and will appear at an early day.—(Chicago Tribune.

The out-of-town papers are about to publish a syndi cate letter telling how "the handsome bachelor Mayor of New-York" lives. Is "Hizzoner" running a "literary bureau !" and if so, what is he after

enu!" and if so what the comes.

INTIL JUNE COMES.

Have you heard the song a humming "spring is coming! For the robin has been noted; lie has registered and voted.

Winter's passed—We'll soon go maying! Dry good stores are all displaying such a line of Summer "thingums," Laces, Linens, Lawns and Ginghams, Yet—oh! Duffers, Friends, and Linbers, Don't forget to wear your rubbers! Gentie Spring brings gentle sloshes; Wherefore cling to your galoshes! spring is coming—nower intentioned—Winter's fled!—as I have mentioned, Yet I give this word of warning: Wear your rubbers every morning! Wear them evenings, and endeavor To forget to wear them—never! Fut them on her Cinderellas! Also carry both umbrellas!

Though we boast like brash Gollath "spring is coming! Winter flyeth!" Yet wear rubbers, wear them always, And if needs must—in the hallways some one lee's you may borrow And return them on the morrow, But till Jine comes, Gry and cheery, Wear your rubbers! Honey Deary!

—(W. D. Ellwanger in Rochesier Post Express.

"Criticism sits in the stalls," remarks "The Boston Transcript." Yes, but it sometimes gets up on its

In the city of H— lived a family who had one of those domestics of the familiar heavy hand. A few years ago the town experienced a slight sheet of earthquake. Pictures were thrown down, crockery and furniture rattled about. In the midst of the tumult the mistress went to the head of the basement stairs, and called out in a would-be patient tone, "Mary Ann, what are you doing now!"—(Harper's Parts.

Saleslady-Oh, yes, Miss, I can recommend this yle of wrap. Why, only last week a lady friend of

An American lady visiting Paris was continually in-terested in the smart little boys in white caps and aprons who deliver the wares of the pastry cooks. One day she said to one of these boys who had brought her "Ah, I suppose you get the benefit of one of these

"Ah, I suppose I sometimes!"

"What do you mean, madame!"

"You cat a cake now and then!"

"Eat them! Oh no, madame, that wouldn't do.
I only lick 'em as I come along!"—(Youth's Companion.

## THE RAPE OF THE PARK.

WORDS OF INDIGNATION AGAINST THE TAM-MANY-FLOWER OUTRAGE,

THE LAW SHOULD BE REPEALED AT ONCE. From The New-York Sun.

From The New-York sun.

Many millions have been lavished cheerfully and successfully to make the Park rural, restful and free to all in its uses; but, and we speak in the fullest appreciation of the desire of many gentlemen for a road suitable to the trotter, this law orders a transformation that would not only be very costly and very difficult of execution, but would in effect be the key to the destruction of the Park's present character.

The project to put a speedway in the Central Park cannot have received due consideration from those concerned in decreeing such absurd and rulnous changes.

Concerned in decreasing this revolution should be repealed at once.

THE GOVERNOR'S INDECENT SUBSERVIENCY TO THE BOSSES. From The New-York World.

From The New-York World.

Governor Flower knew that there is a very earness and widespread opposition to this measure in this city. All the newspapers which have commented upon it—The World, "The Sun," The Tribune, "Times" and "Post—have protested against the ruthless invasion of the Park which it authorizes. A petition signed by a large number of prominent citizens prayed that the Park be saved from this obliteration and disfiguration of its most picturesque portion.

The entire proceeding has been conducted with an uter indifference to the beauty and the proper uses of the Park and of public opinion in this city, characteristic of boss rule in its most selfish and arrogant mood. The only reliance of the people now is upon the Park floard—and that has become a very uncertain dependence. The city will awaken too late, it is to be feared, to the fact that the most destructive tain dependence. The city will awaken too late is to be feared, to the fact that the most destruc-invasion of the Park ever threatened is in a fair

A MONSTROUS AND INTOLERABLE INSULT TO

From The New-York Times. We speak advisedly in saying that no Governor of New-York ever showed a more eynical indifference to the opinion of decent people than Governor Flower has shown in signing the bill permitting the construc-tion of a racetrack in the Park without even waiting for a public hearing upon the measure or in any way inviting an expression of the opinion of the community concerned.

inviting an expression of the opinion of the community concerned.

Of course Tammany cares no more about the Park than it cares about the schools, or about Columbia College, or about any other civilizing influence which is necessarily hostile to Tammany in the degree in which it is civilizing... Now is the time for the people through all their organizations to show the Park Commissioners that they will not stand the proposed outrage. In order to become operative, the power vested in the Commissioners by the bill needs merely to be accepted and acted on by them, since the outrageous measure leaves no discretion with the Board of Estimate, but requires that body to make appropriation for the amount required to ruin the Park. Every club, every church and every civilized citizen in New-York ought to join in a remonstrance to which the despolers and the Commissioners will be forced to give heed.

#### A CHARACTERISTIC TAMMANY JOB. From The New-York Evening Post.

From The New-York Evening Post.

Governor Flower's laste in signing the Plankitt bill for the construction of a mactimak along the west side of Central Park is pronounced "Indecent" by one of his newspaper supporters. "antfortunate" by another, and both "indecent" and "flagitious" by a third, but we are unable to see how any other action could have been expected from him. He was Tammany's candidate for Governor, and he is obeying Tammany's candidate for Governor, and he is obeying Tammany's caders in administering the duties of his office. The attack upon the Park is a thoroughgoing piece of Tammany vahdalism, and as such excites the natural indignation of all public-spirited citizens, but what evidence have we ever had that Roswell P. Flower was that kind of a citizen? . . . Tammany seldom makes a mistake in picking out its "man." It is never deinded by the preposterous claim that a man who has won his way into political prominence by the free and unscrupulous use of money can, by the mere fact of receiving a nomination for office, be transformed into an apright, intelligent and useful such of several.